GONCHARIK, M.N.; SHLYK, A.A.

Tikhon Nikolaevich Godnev's 70th birthday. Fiziol. rast. 10 no.4:499-501 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

VLASENOK, L.I.; SHLYK, A.A.

Chlorophyllide as an intermediate product in the transformation of protochlorophyllide into chlorophyll. Biokhimiia 28 no.1: 57-69 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Laboratory of Biophysics and Isotopes, Academy of Sciences of the Byelorussian S.S.R., Minsk.
(CHLOROPHYLL)

SHLYK, A.A.; PLADKIN, A.I.; VIASHOK, I.I.

Nature of the protochlorophyll phase of chlorophyll metabolism in a green plant. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. biial. nav. no.2:118-118 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

LOSEV, A.P.; SHLYK, A.A.

Interrelation of carotenoids and phytol in biosynthesis. Biokhimiia 29 no.3:457-462 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Laboratoriya biofiziki i izotopov AN Belorusskoy SSR i Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina, Minsk.

KHLYK, A.A.; PRUDNIKOVA, I.V.

Dark biosynthesis of chlorophyll b in a homogenate. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.3:720-723 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Laboratoriya biofiziki i izotopov AN BSSR. Submitted June 17, 1964.

SHLYK, A.A., PALEVA, Ye.F.

Increased lability of young chlorophyll molecules to the ultrasonic effect. Biofizika 10 no.4:578-585 '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Laboratoriya biofiziki i izotopov AN BSSR, Minsk.

L 23937-66 EWT(1)/T SCTB DD/JK

ACC NR: AP6014940 SOURCE CODE: UR/0217/65/010/004/0578/0585

AUTHOR: Shlyk, A. A.; Baleva, Ye. F.

ORG: Laboratory of Biophysics and Isotopes, AN BSSR, Minsk (Laboratoriya biofiziki i izotopov AN BSSR)

TITLE: Increased lability of young chlorophyll molecules to the influence of ultrasound

SOURCE: Biofizika, v. 10, no. 4, 1965, 578-585

TOPIC TAGS: chlorophyll, ultrasonic effect, plant metabolism, photosynthesis, solvent extraction

ABSTRACT: In the partial breakdown of chlorophylls a and b under the action of ultrasound, selectivity is observed with respect to pigment molecules of different ages: the newly formed molecules are broken down more rapidly than those that have been long present in the tissue. In experiments with green plants (nine-day barley sprouts) that had assimilated $C^{14}O_2$ for short periods and contained the isotope only in new molecules, this selectivity was manifested by a decrease in the specific radioactivity of the pigment remaining in sonicated whole leaves and homogenates. The authors conclude that chlorophyll molecules are present in the plant in different states; new pigment molecules are more labile under the action of ultrasound. Predominant breakdown of young molecules also occurs when plants exposed to darkness for one day after assimilation of $C^{14}O_2$ are treated with ultrasound. Under these conditions the differences in the specific activities between fractions

Card 1/2 UDC: 577.3

obtained by differential extraction (with chloroform, separately with petroleum ether, boiling range 40-60 , with an addition of 0.5% ethanol, and extraction of the residue with 80%, then 100% acetone) are essentially obliterated. Sonication in this case leads to a reduction of the specific activities of both the more easily and the more difficultly extracted fraction. It is concluded that the differences in the properties of molecules of different ages that determine the different stability to extraction can disappear more rapidly under darkened conditions than the differences that appear in treatment with ultrasound, which possess greater selectivity under these conditions. There may also be more than two types of states of the chlorophyll molecules in the plastid, and the distinction between them in extraction and under the action of ultrasound may not entirely coincide. It is hypothesized that the selective effect of ultrasound upon young pigment molecules is determined by the different lipophilic and hydrophilic properties of their surroundings in comparison with molecules that have long existed in the tissue. The principles observed further develop the authors' earlier hypothesis that the metabolism of chlorophyll, leading to the appearance of more and more new pigment molecules in living tissue, may be an important factor responsible for the continuous coexistence in living tissue of two forms of chlorophyll, the cooperation of which is essential for the effective occurrence of the process of photosynthesis. The authors thank I. N. Germanovich and V. I. But'ko, co-workers at the Physicotechnical Institute, AN BSSR, for their systematic assistance in carrying-out the experimental tests with ultrasound. Orig. art. has: 5 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 18Jul64 / ORIG REF: 020 / OTH REF: 006

L 29176-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6018885 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/160/003/0720/0723

30
B

AUTHOR: Shlyk, A.A.; Prudnikova, I. V.

ORG: Laboratory of Biophysics and Isotopes, AN BSSR (Laboratoriya biofisiki i izotopov AN BSSR)

TITLE: Dark biosynthesis of chlorophyll b in a homogenate

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 160, no. 3, 1965, 720-723

TOPIC TAGS: biosynthesis, chlorophyll, plant chemistry

ABSTRACT: The authors describe an attempt to conduct the dark biosynthesis of chlorophyll b in a cell-free system, which would make it possible to intervene actively into the process and demonstrate its mechanism. Eight- to nine-day green barley sprouts were exposed to $C^{14}O_2$ at a luminosity of 5,000-9,000 lux for 10 to 15 minutes and then triturated in phosphate buffer pH 7-7.2 in a cold room (2-5°). After centrifuging for 15 minutes at 4,000 rpm to precipitate the whole chloroplasts, the precipitate from 30-40 min centrifuging at 6,000 rpm, containing 1.5-2 micron particles, was suspended in an almost saturated sucrose solution. Determination of the specific activity of the chlorophylls indicated that the homogenate partially retains the ability of the green leaves to form chlorophyll b. The specific precursor of chlorophyll b in dark biosynthesis was found to be the young

Card 1/2

L 29176-66
ACC NR: AP6018885

molecules of chlorophyll a. The synthesis and breakdown of the pigments were found to depend on the physiological state of the plant and differed in experiments conducted in different seasons of the year. The pigments of the supernatant liquid obtained in the centrifuging of the ground leaves were found to possess a greater specific radioactivity than the pigments of the precipitate, indicating that the lighter particles are enriched in young chlorophyll molecules in comparison with the heavier particles. This article was presented by Academician A. L. Kursanov on June 17, 1964. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 16Jun64 / ORIG REF: 014 / OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 PB

ACC NR: AP7002939 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/171/006/1443/1446

AUTHOR: Shlyk, A. A.; Savchenko, G. Ye.; Stanishevskaya, Ye. M.; Shevchuk, S. N.; Gaponenko, V. I.; Gatikh, O. A.

ORG: Laboratory of Biophysics and Isotopes Academy of Sciences BSSR (Laboratoriya biofiziki i izotopov Akademii nauk BSSR)

TITLE: Role of phytochrome in the chlorophyll metabolism of green plants

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 171, no. 6, 1966, 1443-1446

TOPIC TAGS: chloroplast, chlorophyll synthesis, light biologic effect, tracer study

ABSTRACT: Effect of phytochrome on chlorophylls a and b and on protochlorophll was investigated in etiolated rye seedlings and rye green leaves under different lighting conditions. Groups of rye green leaves were exposed for 15 min to infrared light (1.4 mw/cm^2), far infrared light (1.0 mw/cm^2), infra red and far infrared light combined, and white light. Following exposure the seeds were kept in the dark for 3 hrs before determining chlorophyll levels and for 15 hrs before determining protochlorophyll levels. In the second experimental series groups of 9 to 10 day old seedlings placed on damp filter paper between glass slides were exposed for a 10 to 15 min period to infrared light (658 mμ or 645 mμ) and to far infrared light (737 mμ) at an intensity of 1.0 to 6.5 mw/cm^2 and a ratio of 1 or 1.5 between the duration of the

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ACC NR: AP7002939

two lengths of infrared light. Then the seedlings were kept in the dark for 2 to 18 hrs at 20 to 25°. To determine specific activity of chlorophylls a and b, seedlings were treated with $C_{14}O_2$ for 10 min prior to a 10 to 110 min exposure to infrared light (0.7 to 8.5 mw/cm^2) and to far infrared light (0.7 to 6.5 mw/cm^2) and then kept in the dark for 3 or 22 hrs. Chlorophyll levels were determined by ethanol extract spectra and protochlorophyll by fluorescence at 630 and 680 mμ (at -196°). Findings show that when etiolated seedlings start turning green, phytochrome affects the chlorophyll a and b levels in the presence of light and the protochlorophyll level during darkness. The chlorophyll level of young plants increases with nightly exposure to infrared light. In completely green leaves where the role of biosynthesis consists of maintaining pigment reserves in the already formed chloroplasts, phytochrome accelerates the process leading to protochlorophyll formation but does not directly affect the appearance of chlorophylls a and b. The mechanism by which phytochrome accelerates the protochlorophyll process is not clear. Literature and study data suggest that the chlorophyll metabolism ensures the maintenance of a normal ratio between the two pigment systems of photosynthesis. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 14May66/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 012

Card 2/2

SHLYK, V.G.

Photopolymerization kinetics of methylmethacrylate in the presence of benzoyl peroxide. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh. nav. no.2:59-71 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

(Polymerization) (Methacrylic acid)
(Benzoyl peroxide)

SHLYK, V. G.

"Kinetics of Photopolymerization of Vinyl Acetate in the Presence of Benzoyl Peroxide"

Sbornik nauchnykh rabot, vyp. 6, (Collection of Scientific Works of the Institute of Chemistry, Belorussian SSR, Academy of Sciences, No. 6) Minsk, Izd-vo AN Belorusskoy SSR, 1958, 271 pp.

ARKHR

SHLYK, V. G., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Kinetics of photopolymerization of methyl methacrylate and vinyl acetate in the presence of benzoyl peroxide." Minsk, 1958. 12 pp (Belorussian State Univ im V. I. Lenin), 100 copies (KL, 16-58, 117)

SHLYK, V.G.

Photopolymerization of vinyl acetate in the presence of benzoyl peroxide. Sbor. nauch. rab. Inst. khim. AN BSSR no.6:234-242 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Polymerization) (Vinyl acetate)

SHLYK, V.G.; YEROFEYEV, B.V.

Initiation of polymerization by systems consisting of transition metal salts and peroxide compounds. Sbor. nauch. rab. Inst. fiz.-org. khim. AN BSSR no.8:83-87 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Lenina.
(Polymerization) (Peroxides) (Transition metals)

YEREMEYEV, B.V. [Eremeev, B.V.]; SHLYK, V.G. [Shlyk, V.H.]; KARASIK, A.S.

Analogy between the initiating action of salts of metals of variable valency in the reactions of oxidation and polymerization. Part 3: Reaction rate as a function of initiator concentration. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh. nav. no.3:75-79 '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

L 01083-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T LJP(c) GD/RM
ACC NR: AT6031600 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/64/000/000/0185/0189

AUTHOR: Yerofeyev, B. V.; Shlyk, V. G.; Kazakevich, V. S. 31

ORG: none

TITLE: Similarity of the initiating action of salts of metals capable of assuming several valences, in autocatalytic oxidation and polymerization. 1. Comparison of the efficiency of carboxylates differing in the hydrocarbon chain length

SOURCE: Geterogennyye reaktsii i reaktsionnaya sposobnost' (Heterogeneous reactions and reactivity). Minsk, Izd-vo Vysshaya shkolk, 1964, 185-189

TOPIC TAGS: chemical initiation, polymerization rate, autocatalytic oxidation, cobalt, carboxylate, manganese stearate, lead, stearate, styrene, tetralin hydroperoxide, autocatalysis, chemical valence

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the effect of carboxylates of metals capable of assuming several valences on the polymerization rate of styrene in the presence of tetralin hydroperoxide. The experiments were conducted with several cobalt carboxylates (formiate, acetate, butyrate, caprylate, and stearate), and with manganese or bead stearates. The dependence of the polymerization rate on the hydroperoxide

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L 01083-67
ACC NR: AT6031600

and carboxylate concentration was studied. It was shown that the polymerization rate of styrene, in the presence of hydroperoxide—carboxylate systems, depends both on the nature of the metal and of the anion. The initiating efficiency of the carboxylates increased with the hydrocarbon chain length, that of the metals in creased in the order: cobalt < manganese < lead. Thus, the initiating action of the carboxylates considered in polymerization is similar to that in autocatalytic oxidation. A scheme is proposed which explains the initiating action of carboxylates as a result of the substitution of hydroperoxide for acid radicals. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [BO]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 12Dec 64/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 2/2 mt

L 01082-67 EWT(m)/T/EWP(j) IJP(c) GD/RM

ACC NR: AT6031601 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/64/000/000/0190/0194

AUTHOR: Yerofeyev, B. V.; Shlyk, V. G.; Bachevskaya, N. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Similarity of the initiating action of salts of metals capable of assuming several valences, in autocatalytic oxidation and polymerization. 2. Dependence of the polymerization rate on monomer concentration in the presence of cobalt formiate or stearate

SOURCE: Geterogennyye reaktsii i reaktsionnaya sposobnost' (Heterogeneous reactions and reactivity). Minsk, Izd-vo Vysshaya shkola, 1964, 190-194

TOPIC TAGS: chemical initiation, polymerization rate, styrene, tetratin hydroperoxide, cobalt stearate

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the dependence of the polymerization rate of styrene in benzene solutions in the presence of cobalt stearate (formiate) on the monomer concentration. The experiments were conducted in the absence of initiators, or in the presence of tetralin hydroperoxide or of the system hydroperoxide—cobalt stearate (or formiate). The polymerization rate increased with an increase in the monomer concentration, and to a certain limit with an increase in the stearate concentration. The formiate increased the polymerization rate to a lesser degree. It was shown that polymerization of styrene, in the absence of initiators, and in the presence of hydroperoxide alone is a first order reaction. In the presence of the

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L 01082-67

ACC NR: AT6031601

system hydroperoxide—stearate, polymerization was a second order reaction, proving that, in this case, styrene reacted with the stearate rather than with the hydroperoxide. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [BO]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 12Dec64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 vlr

31738
S/081/61/000/021/094/094
B106/B203

5.3830

AUTHORS: Shlyk, V. G., Yerofeyev, B. V.

TITLE: Initiation of polymerization by systems of salts of transition metals and peroxide compounds

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21, 1961, 507, abstract 21R57 (Sb. nauchn. rabot. In-t Fiz.-organ. khimii AN BSSR, no. 8, 1960, 83 - 87)

TEXT: The initiation of polymerization of methyl methacrylate and styrene by systems of cumene hydroperoxide (I) and manganese stearate (II) was examined. The kinetics of this process was gravimetrically studied. The rate of polymerization in vacuum at 60°C in the presence of I is directly proportional to the square root of the concentration of I. Additions of II at first increase the rate of polymerization of both monomers. Then, a limiting concentration of II is reached, and further additions of II do not affect the rate of polymerization any longer. It was concluded that initiation did not proceed according to a redox mechanism. II probably does not react with I but with a certain intermediate, the con-

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31738

S/081/61/000/021/094/094
Initiation of polymerization by systems.... B106/B203

centration of which is considerably lower than that of II. Replacement of the radicals forming in thermal decomposition of I by radicals of stearate II is possible. As to the rate of polymerization, these radicals are more active than the radicals initially forming in decomposition of I.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/672/62/000/011/002/011
D403/D307

AUTHORS: Shlyk, V. Ya., Avanova, A. I., Tumanova, Ye. S. and Semenov, S. S.

TITLE: Application of enriched shale as a filler in ebonite mixtures

SOURCE: Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pererabotki i ispol'zovaniya topliva. Trudy. no. 11, 1962. Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliva i produktov yego pererabotki, 28-34

TEXT: The present work was carried out in Laboratoriya khimicheskikh produktov VNIIT (Laboratory of Chemical Products VNIIT) and Tsentral'naya laboratoriya zavoda rezino-tekhnicheskikh izdeliy (RTI) Lensovnatkhoza (Central Laboratory of the Rubber Articles Factory of Lensovnarkhoz), using GOST methods for the testing of rubber. Mixtures based on СКС-30 and СКБ (SKS-30 and SKB) rubbers and on reclaimed rubber were prepared, using shales enriched in kerogen as fillers; ebonite dust filler was also tried for compa-

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rison. A number of samples containing various proportions of filler were prepared and their physical and mechanical properties were determined. It was found that the kerogen filler degraded the strength properties of the products, but increased the hardness and heat resistance; the filler is also highly inert chemically. Kerogen-filled ebonites can be subjected to the usual technological processing. The authors express their gratitude to the Kafedra reziny im. B. V. Byzova,LTI im. Lensoveta (Rubber Department im. B. V. Byzov, LTI im. Lensovet) for experimental facilities and consultations. There are 5 tables.

SHLYKOV, A. A.; LEYBZON, N. D.

Skull - Wounds and Injuries

Repair of injuries of the anterior parabasal protion of the cranium; review of surgical method and clinical findings. Vop. neirokhir. 16 no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

TSIVKIN, K. G.; SHLYKOV, A. M.

Nerves -Surgery

Scientific society of neurosurgeons of Moscow and Moscow Province. Vop. neirokhir. 16 No. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, Nov. 1952. Unclassified

SHLYKOV, A.A.

Anatomophysiological principles of surgery in parabasal wounds penetrating into the cerebrocranial cavity. Vop.neirokhir. 20 no.5: 8-12 S-O '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni instituta neyrokhirurgii imeni akad. N.N.Burdenko Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(BRAIN, wounds and injuries,
surg. of parabasal wds. penetrating into cerebrocranial cavity (Rus))

YEGOROV, B.G., prof.; SHLYKOV, A.A.; KONOVALOV, A.N.; SERBINENKO, F.A. (Moskva)

Diagnosis and method of surgical treatment of cerebral aneurysm. Vop.neirokhir. no.5:1-10 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akad. N.N. Burdenko AMN SSSR.
(INTRACRANIAL ANEURYSMS)

SHLYKOV, A.A., general-mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby

Work of the medical service of a district in improving medical care of the personnel. Voen.-med. zhur. no.7:7-9 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(MILITARY MEDICINE)

YEGOROV, B.G.; SHLYKOV, A.A.; KONVALOV, A.N.; SERBINENKO, F.A.

Diagnosis and method of surgical treatment of aneurysm of the brain. Vest. AMN SSSR 16 no.10:11-25 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(INTRACRANIAL ANEURYSMS) (ANGIOGRAPHY)

SHLYKOV, A.A., prof. (Moskva)

The most rational method for the surgical treatment of carotid-cavernous anastomosis. Vop.neirokhir. no.4:12-16 '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

(FISTULA, ARTERIOVENOUS) (CAROTID SINUS)
(CAVERNOUS SINUS)

SHLYKOV, A.A., prof.; SHTUTSER, V.I., doktor med.nauk; IMSHENETSKAYA, V.F., kand.med.nauk; TRIADSKAYA, M.I., vrach; GLADKOVA, K.K., vrach

Use of antibiotics under systematic control of their activity in suppurative inflammatory processes of the brain and its meninges. Probl.sovr.neirokhir. 3:425-431 '59. (MIRA 16:6)

(ENCEPHALITIS) (ANTIBIOTICS)

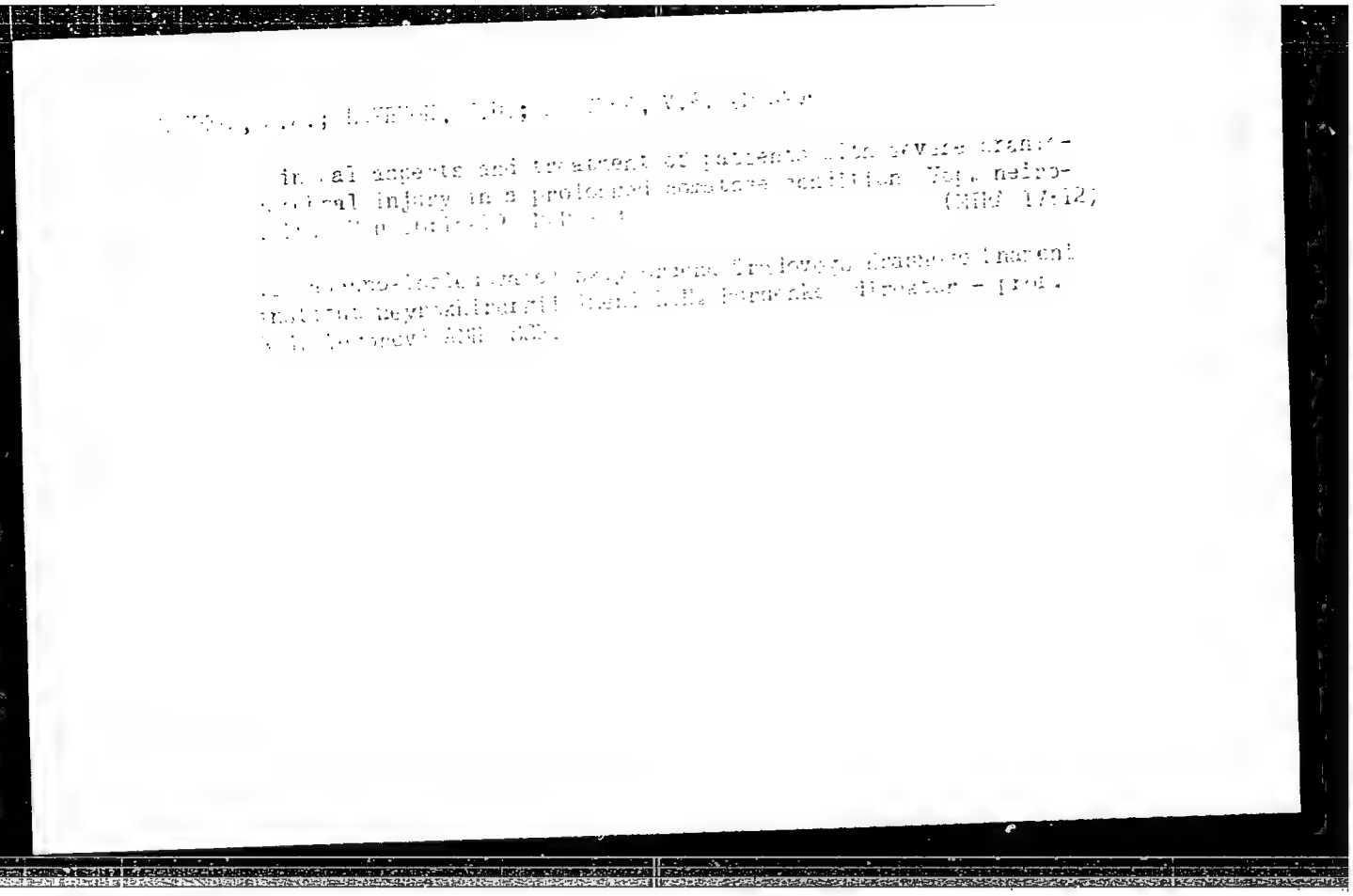
ARENDT, A.A., prof.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, V.V., kand. med. nauk; BOGDANOV, F.R., prof.; BONDARCHUK, A.V., prof.; KOPYLOV, M.B., prof.; KORNEV, P.G., zasl. deyatel' nauki RSFSR, prof.; KUSLIK, M.I., prof.; LEYBZON, N.D., doktor med. nauk; MAKAROV, M.P., kand. med. nauk; NIKOL'SKIY, V.A., prof.; PODGORNAYA, A.Ya., doktor med.nauk; RAZDOL'SKIY, I.Ya., prof.[deceased]; ROSTOTSKAYA, V.I., kand. med.nauk; TUMSKOY, V.A., kand. med.nauk; UGRYUMOV, V.M., prof.; FISHKIN, V.I., kand. med. nauk; KHRAPOV, V.S., kand. med. nauk; CHIKOVANI, K.P., prof. [deceased]; SHLYKOV, A.A., prof.; PETROVSKIY, B.V., prof. zasl. deyatel' nauki RSFSR, otv. red.; YEGOROV, B.G., zasl. deyatel' nauki RSFSR prof., red. toma; MIRONOVICH, N.I., doktor med. nauk, zam. red.; PARAKHINA, N.L., tekhn. red.

[Manual on surgery] Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo po khirurgii. Moskva, Medgiz. Vol.4. [Neurosurgery; the sequelae of lesions of the central nervous system. Diseases of the spine, the spinal cord and its membranes. Diseases of the vegetative nervous system] Neirokhirurgiia; posledstviia povrezhdenii tsentral'noi nervnoi sistemy. Zabolevaniia pozvonochnika, spinnogo mozga i ego obolochek. Zabolevaniia vegetativnoi nervnoi sistemy. 1963. 667 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Petrovskiy, Yegorov, Kornev). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Bogdanov). (NERVOUS SYSTEM--SURGERY) (SPINE--SURGERY)

SHTUTSER, V.I., doktor med.nauk; SHLYKOV, A.A., prof.; IMSHENETSKAYA, V.F., kand.med.nauk

Use of a rapid method for determining the effect of antibiotics in suppurative inflammatory lesions of the central nervous system. Probl.sovr.neirokhir. 3:407-414 '59. (MIRA 16:6)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES) (ANTIBIOTICS)



SHLYKOV, A.A., prof.; SHCHERBAKOVA, Ye.Ya., vrach

Role of serial angiography in early topical diagnosis of intracranial hematomas during the acute period of cranio-cerebral traumas. Trudy Inst. im. N.V. Sklif. 8:113-121 '63. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akademika Burdenko AMN SSSR, Moskva.

SHLYKOV, A.A., general-mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby; NOVIKOV, V.S., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby dotsent; DMITRIYEV, B.A., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, dotsent

Role of chief district specialists and leading specialists of garrison hospitals in the direction of scientific and research work of army physicians. Voen.-med.zhur. no.10:11-14 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

SHLYKOV, A.G.

Prophylaxis in a village. Sov.zdrav. 15 no.5 supplement: 21-23 O '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Cherkasskim oblzdravotdelom.
(PUBLIC HEALTH,
in rural cond. in Russia)

SHLYKOV, A.M.

Electric power station on rollers. Put' i put.khoz. 5 no.6:20 Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Sekretar' sektsii Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretstateley i ratsionalizatorov Sochinskoy distantsii puti Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi.

(Railroads--Electric equipment)

AFANAS'YEV, A.P.; ANUCHIN, V.G.; VINOGRADOV, K.V.; GARANINA, M.M.; GILEROVICH, M.M.; DUBROVSKIY, Ye.P.; YEVSTIGNEYEV, A.A.; IOKHVIN, M.R.; KALMYKOV, P.M.; KRENGEL', I.TS.; LOSEV, I.G.; MAYEVSKIY, F.M.; MAZEL', S.I.; MIZHERITSKIY, G.S.; NOVIKOV, M.I.; NAZAR'YEV, O.V.; PCHELKINA, I.A.; RAZUMOV, V.S.; ROZENBLYUM, I.M.; SEROV, B.P.; SKRYPNIK, T.I.; SAL'VIN, Ye.S.; SMOTRINA, V.F.; TELEPNEVA, N.S.; FIL'CHAKOV, N.I.; KHRAPUNOVA, Ye.L.; UNDREVICH, G.S.; UR'T'YEV, P.P.; SHILOV, A.A.; SHLYKOV, A.P.; KIRILLOV, L.M., red.; MARKOCH, M.G., tekhn.red.

[Regulations on the construction of minicipal telephone network lines] Pravila po stroitel'stvu lineinykh sooruzhenii gorodskikh telefonnykh setei. 2.izd. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1962. 511 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo svyazi. Glavnoye upravleniye kapital'nogo stroitel'stva.
(Telephone lines)

SHLYKOV, A.T.

Public health and popular initiative. Vrach.delo no.9:971-972 S '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Cherkasskim oblastnym zdravotdelom.
(CHERKASSY PROVINCE--PUBLIC HEALTH)

SHLYKOV, A.T.

Bringing specialized medical care to the rural population. Vrach. delo no.4:119-121 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Cherkasskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya.
(CHERKASSY DISTRICT--MEDICAL CARE)

SHLYKOV, A.T. (Cherkassy)

Results of consolidating rural hospitals in Cherkassy Province.
Vrach.delo no.3:120-121 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(BUKOVINA--HOSPITALS, RURAL)

SHLYKOV, A.I. (Cherkassy)

Public health in Cherkassy Province. Sovet. zdravookhr. 12
no.1:64-65 '63 (MIRA 17:3)

SHLYKOV, A.T.; PROKOPISHIN, V.I.

Organization of pharmaceutical service for the rural population of Cherkassy Province. Aptech. delo 12 no.3:18-22 My-Je'63 (MIRA 17:2)

BELYKOV, A. V.

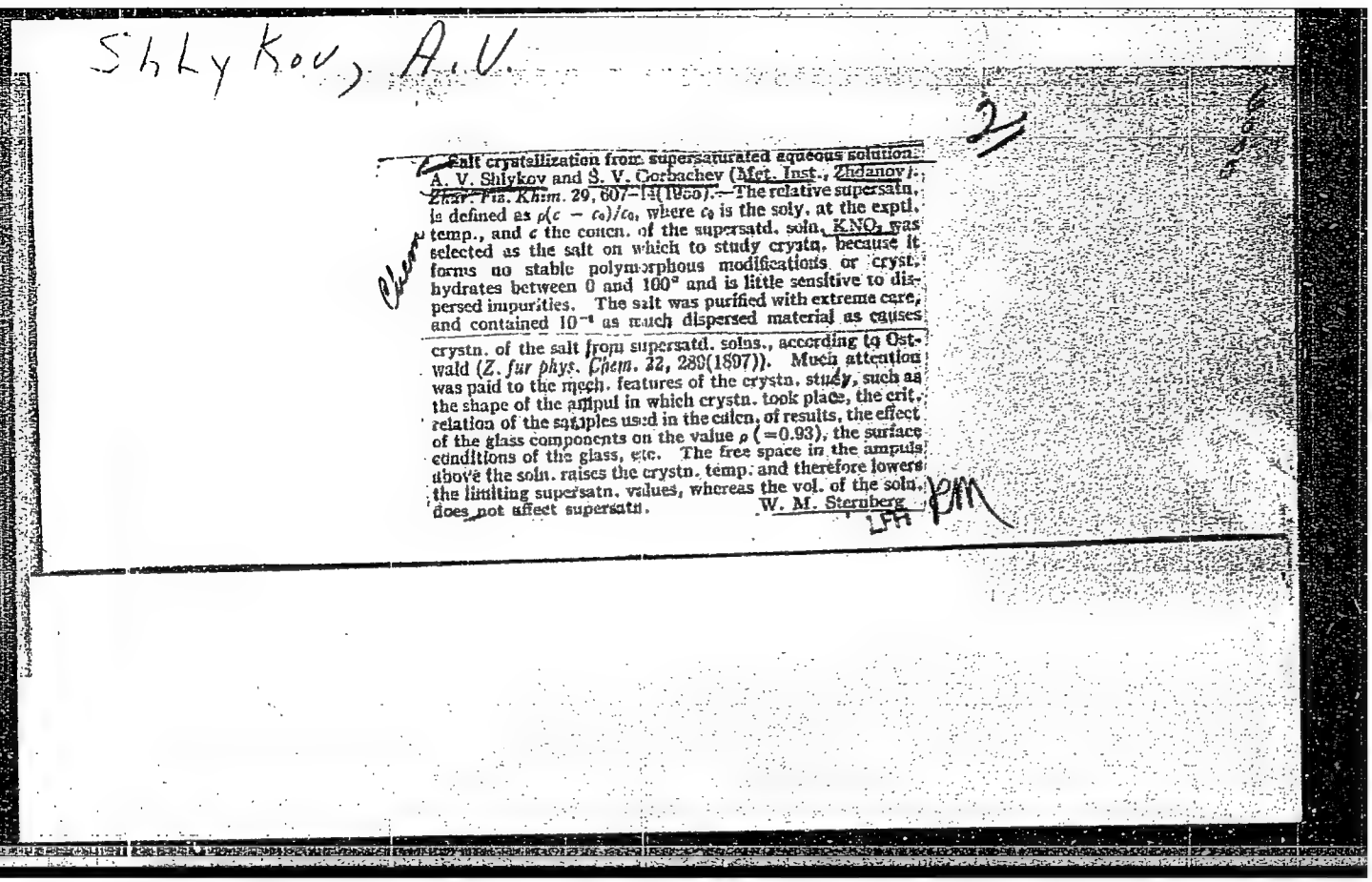
27770. BELYKOV, A. V., BERGAYEV, G. K. i BARANSKIY, S. M.--proizvodstvo stroitel'nogo kirpicha iz vakuumirovannoy glinyanoy massy. mest. stroit. Materialy, 1948 vyp.10, S.1-9.

S O: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 37, 1949.

SHLYKOV, A. V.

Shlykov, A. V. -- "Investigation of the Crystallization of Salts from Supersaturated Aqueous Solutions. "Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow, Order of Lenin Chemicotechnological Inst iemni D. I. Mendeleyev, Moscow, 1954. (Dissertation for De gree of Candidate of Chemical)

SO: Kniahnaya Letopis ' , No. 23, Moscow, PP. 87-104.

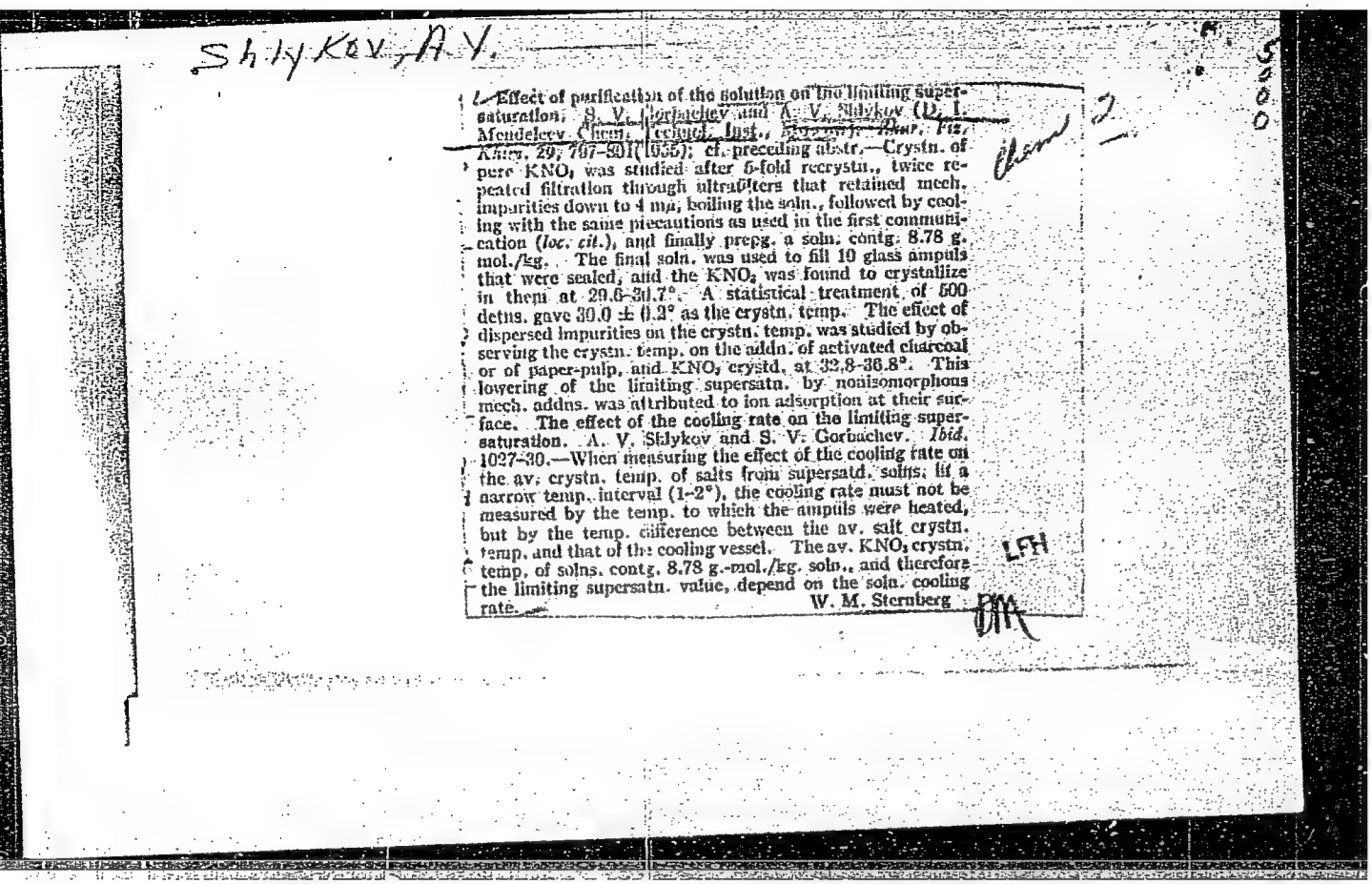


Shlykov, A. V.

2

Salt crystallization from supersaturated aqueous solution. A. V. Shlykov and S. V. Gorbachev (Met. Inst., Zhdanov). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 29, 607–13(1955).—The relative supersatn. is defined as $\rho(c - c_0)/c_0$, where c_0 is the soly. at the expt. temp., and c the concn. of the supersatd. soln. KNO_3 was selected as the salt on which to study crystn. because it forms no stable polymorphous modifications or cryst. hydrates between 0 and 100° and is little sensitive to dispersed impurities. The salt was purified with extreme care, and contained 10^{-4} as much dispersed material as causes crystn. of the salt from supersatd. solns., according to Ostwald (*Z. fur phys. Chem.* 22, 289(1897)). Much attention was paid to the mech. features of the crystn. study, such as the shape of the ampul in which crystn. took place, the crit. relation of the samples used in the calcn. of results, the effect of the glass components on the value ρ (=0.93), the surface conditions of the glass, etc. The free space in the ampuls above the soln. raises the crystn. temp. and therefore lowers the limiting supersatn. values, whereas the vol. of the soln. does not affect supersatn.

W. M. Sternberg



Shlykov, A. V.

Effect of purification of the solution on the limiting supersaturation. S. V. Gorbachev and A. V. Shlykov (D. I. Mendeleev Chem. technol. Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 29, 797–801 (1955); cf. preceding abstr.—Crystn. of pure KNO_3 was studied after 5-fold recrystn., twice repeated filtration through ultrafilters that retained mech. impurities down to 4 mμ, boiling the soln., followed by cooling with the same precautions as used in the first communication (*loc. cit.*), and finally prepg. a soln. contg. 8.78 g. mol./kg. The final soln. was used to fill 10 glass ampuls that were sealed, and the KNO_3 was found to crystallize in them at 29.6–30.7°. A statistical treatment of 500 detns. gave 30.0 ± 0.2° as the crystn. temp. The effect of dispersed impurities on the crystn. temp. was studied by observing the crystn. temp. on the addn. of activated charcoal or of paper-pulp, and KNO_3 crystd. at 32.8–36.8°. This lowering of the limiting supersatn. by nonisomorphous mech. addns. was attributed to ion adsorption at their surface. The effect of the cooling rate on the limiting supersaturation. A. V. Shlykov and S. V. Gorbachev. *Ibid.* 1027–30.—When measuring the effect of the cooling rate on the av. crystn. temp. of salts from supersatd. solns. in a narrow temp. interval (1–2°), the cooling rate must not be measured by the temp. to which the ampuls were heated, but by the temp. difference between the av. salt crystn. temp. and that of the cooling vessel. The av. KNO_3 crystn. temp. of solns. contg. 8.78 g.-mol./kg. soln., and therefore the limiting supersatn. value, depend on the soln. cooling rate.

W. M. Sternberg

SHLYKOV, A.V.; GORBACHEV, S.V.

Influence of the rate of cooling on ultimate supersaturation.
Zhur.fiz.khim. 29 no.6:1027-1030 Je '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Matallurgicheskiy institut g.Zhdanov, Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I.Mendeleyeva, Moscow.
(Solutions, Supersaturated)

SHLYKOV, A.V.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibrium. Physicochemical Analysis. Phase Transitions, B-8

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61017

Author: Gorbachev, S. V., Shlykov, A. V.

Institution: None

Title: Dependence of Limit Oversaturation of Salts on Temperature and Stability of Solutions

Original Periodical: Zh. fiz. khimii, 1955, 29, No 8, 1396-1403

Abstract: Determined was the magnitude of oversaturation ΔC for aqueous solutions of the salts KNO_3, KCl, KBr, K_2SO_4, $K_2Cr_2O_7$, $KBrO_3$, KIO_3 and $Cu(NO_3)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$ at different temperatures. It was found that in the case of spontaneous crystallization of salts from their oversaturated solutions the mean maximum overcooling is a constant quantity with given conditions of cooling. Relative limiting oversaturation of solutions of KNO_3, KCl, KBr, $K_2Cr_2O_7$, K_2SO_4, $KBrO_3$ and KIO_3 decreases with increasing temperature dur-

Card 1/3

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibrium. Physicochemical Analysis. Phase Transitions, B-8

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61017

Abstract: to greater increase in solubility of the salt as compared with the increase in limiting concentration. In the case of $KBrO_3$ crystallization of oversaturated solutions takes place within the interval 5.9°-6.5° and no sharply defined metastability limit could be detected for them. Solutions of $Cu(NO_3)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$ do not crystallize down to -10°; solution of a salt containing 1-2% H_2O was held at -10° for 2 months without showing any signs of crystallization. The authors assume that experimental material concerning the stability of supersaturated solutions of salts having a concentration close to the limiting is contrary to the views which consider oversaturated solutions as being microheterogeneous systems. The process of crystallization occurs in those instances when the fluctuatively arising grouping of particles of dissolved salt of definite dimension becomes stable. Such a grouping can be not rigorously crystalline. If removal of energy from the fluctuative grouping occurs at a high rate the phase thus formed can be of amorphous or latent-crystalline nature. For KNO_3 and KBr was measured the dependence of the time of beginning of crystallization on the

Card 2/3

SHLYKOV, A.V.

USSR/ Chemistry - Crystallography

Card 1/1 Pub. 147 - 5/21

Authors : Gorbachev, S. V., and Shlykov, A. V.

Title : Surface tension of a crystal nucleus in a solution

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 29/10, 1777-1783, Oct 1955

Abstract : Experimental data are presented on the magnitude of maximum supersaturation of aqueous KNO_3, KCl, DBr, K_2SO_4, $K_2Cr_2O_7$, $KBrO_3$ and KJO_3 solutions used for the calculation of surface tension on the boundary between a crystal nucleus and a solution. The surface tension values obtained were found to be lower and in poor agreement with the experimental data already known from literature. The possibility of applying the surface energy concept to such small objects as crystal nuclei is debated. Eighteen references: 12 USSR, 5 Germ. and 1 USA (1926-1955). Table.

Institution : Moscow Chemicotechnological Inst. im. D. I. Mendeleyev and the Zhdanov Metallurgical Institute

Submitted : September 12, 1954

SOV/81-59-10-35674

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 10, p 321 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Shlykov, A.V.

TITLE: Burning of Wall Ceramic 15 Materials With the Introduction of Fuel Into the Charge

PERIODICAL: Tr. Soveshchaniya po intensifik. raboty tunnel'n. pechey na z-dakh stroit. keramiki, 1956. Moscow, Gosstroyizdat, 1958, pp 39-42

ABSTRACT: The method of introducing 75 - 90% of the fuel into the composition of the charge of ceramic materials, the processes taking place during the burning of the fuel in the body, the most important technological factors affecting the rate of the process of carbon burning in the body are considered.

G. Gerashchenko

Card 1/1

S/144/60/000/05/005/014
E041/E235

AUTHORS: Bokshitskiy, L. V., Senior Lecturer, and Shlykov, F. M., Assistant, Chair on Computing

TITLE: Electrical Simulation of an AC Servomechanism

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika, 1960, Nr 5, pp 52-61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problem arises in connection with the design of 400 c/s auxiliaries in aircraft. The behaviour of follow-up systems using induction motors is quite different from those using d.c. motors and separate simulation methods are needed. The features requiring special attention are the non-linearity of the motor response and the use of switching circuits for reversal of drive. Fig 1 shows the essential features of the system considered. The three stator windings are fed through saturable reactors. The magnetic amplifier which drives the control windings on the reactors has two inputs. One from a tachometer and the other from a selsyn receiver mounted on the motor shaft. (Actually the latter is in duplicate, with fine and coarse ranges and a sector switching device operating in accordance with Eq (2)). The amplifiers are Ramey type. Fig 2

Card 1/3

Electrical Simulation of an AC Servomechanism

shows the block diagram of the system with all the relevant transfer functions. The latter are given for the amplifier in Eq (3), the reactor in Eq (6), the motor in Eq (7), the rate-feedback connection in Eq (10). The equivalent circuit of the amplifier is in Fig 3, while Fig 4 shows the means adopted to synthesize the torque-speed characteristic of the motor represented by Eq (16). The operation of division required here is performed by the interconnection of multiplier and adder as in Fig 5. The method so far proposed proves to be unstable; a large amplifier gains. Eq (16) can be replaced by Eq (23) if the mechanical characteristic of the motor does not include any sharp changes in critical slip with control current. Fig 6 compares the actual torque-speed curves with the simplified simulation. The system equations are thus now given by Eqs (24) to (33) and the simulator equations by Eqs (34) to (43). The latter represent the actual connections used in Fig 7. The actual and simulated motor responses are compared in Figs 9 and 10 for conditions of starting and sudden rotation of the transmitter synchro by 90°.

S/144/60/000/05/005/014
E041/E235

Electrical Simulation of an AC Servomechanism

The simulator is used for taking frequency responses in the region 0.1 to 5.0 c/s and finding the effect of variations in amplifier lag, time-constant of the stabilizing loop and the dead-time of the reversing switch. The work was carried out on the MN-2 machine with the assistance of N. I. Chelnokov. There are 10 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Power Institute)

SUBMITTED: November 6, 1959

Card 3/3

CHILIKOV, V.M.

Use of the similitude theory in generalized electrical modeling of an electric drive. Trudy MEI no.53:153-159 '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

SHLYKOV, Grigoriy Nikolayevich; KAVUN, P.K., red.; GUREVICH, M.M., tekhn. red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Introduction and acclimatization of plants; introduction to the cultivation and reclamation in new regions] Introduktsiia i akklimatizatsiia rastenii; vvedenie v kul'turu i osvoenie v novykh raionakh. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 487 p. (MIRA 16:9)

(Plant introduction)

L 23072-66
ACC NR: AP6010023 SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/66/000/003/0012/0014

AUTHOR: Shlykov, G. P. (Engineer)

ORG: Penza Polytechnic Institute (Penzenskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Digital voltmeter with parallel-serial operation

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 3, 1966, 12-14

TOPIC TAGS: voltmeter, analog digital converter

ABSTRACT: Considerable reduction of measuring time of digital voltmeters is possible by providing the balance detector with as many threshold circuits as there are decimal digits in the pulse counter and by having all counter decades operate simultaneously. The carry operations in the counter remain serial. This system promises an operation time of 280 μsec (35 times lower than the conventional time) at 100 kc and with addition of only two threshold circuits to the balance detector. The operation time depends very slightly on the threshold height. A few prototypes of such a digital voltmeter for scale spans up to 1 and 10 v were constructed; they are capable of making up to 700 measurements per sec. and have an input resistance of 20 kohms to 1 Mohm. A block diagram of such a voltmeter is briefly explained. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 10 formulas. [03]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ATD PRESS: 4234

Card 1/1 ULR

UDC: 621.317.725:621.3.085.36

SHLYKOV, G.V.; BAZILEVICH, Yu.V.

Brief news. Mashinostroitel' no. 1:15, 21 Ja '66 (MIRA 19:1)

SMIRNOV, A. F.

SMIRNOV, A. F.: "Changes in the kidneys following their denervation." Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 36, 1956, Moscow.

SHLYKOV, I.P.

Renal changes following sensory denervation [with summary in English]. Arkh.anat.gist. i embr. 36 no.1:52-54 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Kafedra gistologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR prof. G.K. Khrushchov) 2-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Adres avtora: Moskva, Malaya Pirogovskaya ul., d. 1, 2-y Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut, kafedra gistologii.
(KIDNEYS, physiol.
eff. of sensory denervation (Rus))

GRE[illegible]LOV, G.A.; SHAYLOV, I.I.

Ordov[illegible] stratigraphy of the Solennyakh Range. Sov. geol. 3 no. 1:107-114 D '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Yakutskoye rayonnoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Solennyakh Range--Geology, Stratigraphic)

SHLYKOV, L.I.

Reparative processes in the thyroid gland of hypophysectomized rats. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.1:91-95 Ja '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra gistologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Voytkevich) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR A.V. Lebedinskim.

SHLYKOV, I.P.

Fluorescence microscopy of the mast cells of the connective tissue. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 58 no.8:117-118 Ag '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra gistologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Voytkevich) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Submitted June 19, 1963.

SH[illegible], ..Ya.

"Using the EMP-09 potentiometer for measuring pressure, rarefaction, consumption and level. Priborostroenie no.7:27 Jl '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

SHLYKOV, L.

Establish production standards research stations. Sots.trud.no.3: 116-117 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Aluminum industry) (Wages)

TRUBITSINA, Ye.; SHLYKOV, M.

The most important thing is confidence in man. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 12 no.10:22-23 O '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nachal'nik Energosbyta Penzenskoy gorodskoy elektroseti (for Trubitsina). 2. Inzhener proizvodstvennoy sluzhby Penzenskoy gorodskoy elektroseti (for Shlykov).
(Electric utilities)

18(5) SOV/128-59-5-25/35

AUTHOR: Shlykov, M.I., Kukina, R.A., Engineers

TITLE: Use of Cherepovets Foundry Pig Iron for Malleable Iron Production

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye Proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 5, pp 4o-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the Ivanovo Plant imeni G.K. Korolev, the period of cooling when tempering malleable iron should be shortened. Cherepovets foundry pig iron type LK2 had to be used. The charge consisted of 20% iron LK2, 37% cracked steel, and 43% recovered stuff. Fig.(1) shows the period of cooling for a standard molten mass of maaleable iron and Fig. (2) the same for a new molten mass, for which a shortening of the period of cooling could be obtained. The table shows the chemical composition of the various types of iron as well as their mechanical properties. Fig.(3) shows a diagram of the mechanical properties of thermically treated standard malleable iron with and without Cherepovets iron. There are 3 graphs and 1 table.

Card 1/1

SHLYKOV, Mikhail Ivanovich

Tractor coupling for two flax pullers. Moskva, Gos. tekhn. izd-vo, 1930. 40 p.

Cyr.4 TS97

Smirnov, Mikhail Ivanovich

The flax harvesting combine. Moskva, Gos. nauch.-tekhn. izd-vo mashi-nostroit. lit-ry, 1949. 295 p. (49-54206)

S699.S5

SHUMKOV, Mikhail Ivanovich.

The flax harvesting combine LK-7. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'-kho z. lit-ry, 1950. 205 p. (Uchebniki i uchebnye posobiia dlia podgotovki sel'sko-khoziaistvennykh kadrov massovoi kvalifi-katsii) (50-37377)

TJ1A86.35

SHLYKOV, M.I., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii; KRYUKOV, V.L., redaktor; ORLOVA, V.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[The LK-7 flax harvesting machine] L'nouborochnyi kombain LK-7. Izd. 2-e, ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1954. 159 p.
(Flax) (Harvesting machinery) (MLRA 7:10)

SHMAKOV, M.I., inzh.; RODE, V.K., inzh.

Using an excavator in exploring strip mines for concrete aggregates. Gidr. stroi. 32 no.1:42-43 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Excavating machinery) (Aggregates (Building materials))

DYUDIN, A.F.; SHLYKOV, M.M.; ZINKIN, F.I., progruporg, rezchik, udarnik kommunisticheskogo truda; GORYACHEV, V.M., slesar', profgruporg; FEDOTOV, V.F., frezerovshchik, chlen brigady kommunisticheskogo truda.

Surround the corn growers with care and attention. Sov.profsoizy 17 no.7:24 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Predsedatel' zavkoma Penzenskogo metiznogo zavoda (for Dyudin).
2. Zamestitel' predsedatelya proizovdstvenno-massovoy komissii zavkoma Penzenskogo metiznogo zavoda (for Shlykov).
(Penza Province--Corn (Maize))
(Socialist competition)
(Penza--Metalwork)

SHLYKOV, M.O.; BOGDANOV, V.V.

Improving the characteristics of SS-26-51D seismic station amplifiers. Razved. i prom. geofiz. no.21:41-43 '58.
(MIRA 11:10)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods--Equipment and supplies)

SHLYKOV, M.P., inzh.

Determination of efficient parameters of boring and blasting operations in potassium mines of the Upper Kama deposit. Vzryv. delo no.51/8:299-302 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Bereznikovskaya laboratoriya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta.
(Kama Valley--Blasting) (Boring)

SELYKOV, N.

All possibilities are not being utilized. Fin. SSSR 19 no.2:52-54 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Nachal'nik operativnogo otdela Upravleniya gostrudsberkass Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Kazakhstan--Savings banks)

SHLYKOV, N.B.

Biology of the eastern leaf beetle (Agelastica orientalis Baly) in Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst.zool.AN Kazakh.SSR 2:180-182 '53. (MLRA 10:2)
(Alma-Ata--Leaf beetles) (Poplar--Diseases and pests)

ACC NR: AP6036061 SOURCE CODE: UR/0432/66/000/005/0015/0017

AUTHOR: Spynu, G. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Shlykov, N. N.; Zlenko, Ye. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Computer readout devices for data concerning the geometry of an article

SOURCE: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya upravleniya, no. 5, 1966, 15-17

TOPIC TAGS: computer output unit, graphic data processing, computer technique, data readout

ABSTRACT: The operating principles of graphic data readout devices for computers are briefly reviewed. The first Soviet devices of this type are mentioned and the general requirements for graphic output devices are formulated. In 1959 the Institute of Automatics of the Ministry of Instrument Building, Means of Automation and Control Systems of the SSSR developed the first device for reading out information on the geometry of an article from an interpolater. The drive consisted of miniature step motors which rotate the lead screws and the moving parts. The control system was open and discrete, the unit step was 0.2 mm, and the displacement velocity along the contour was 1.5 meters/min. On the basis of this device, the Institute of Automation in cooperation with the Institute of Cybernetics of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences developed an experimental device for graphic reproduction which was subsequently improv-

Card 1/2 UDC: 681.142.62

ACC NR: AP6036061

ed. Extended exploitation of electromechanical devices for reading out information on the geometry of an article, developed at the Institute of Automatics and the extended investigation of Soviet and foreign units has made it possible to formulate the following basic requirements which must be satisfied by devices of this type: 1) the information from the interpolater may be introduced by means of a non-perforated magnetic 35 mm tape, by 35 mm perforated tape or by punched cards; 2) the input of the interpolater must be supplied with information on the coordinates of reference points as well as the equation of the approximating line; 3) the interpolation method must be linear, circular or a paraboloid of second degree depending on the specific condition; 4) the program recorded by the interpolater must provide for the operation of the graphic reproduction device and of the bench with digital programmed control; 5) the resolution of the graphic reproduction device when the line thickness is 0.2 must be equal to 3 lines per mm; 6) the accuracy determined by the actual deviation of the contour from a theoretical profile should be at least 0.1%; 7) reproducibility expressed as the error in the coincidence of contours drawn in accordance with a single program, should not exceed 0.2-0.3 mm. The above requirements served as a basis for the development of a new data output device. The performance of this device is very briefly discussed Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09,13/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

L 12768-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(h)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/HM

ACC NR: AP6002585 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/023/0080/0080

INVENTOR: Lazarev, A. N.; Prokoshkin, D. A.; Il'in, L. S.; Shlykov, O. P.; Tarayeva, M. I.; Novoselov, A. S.; Barashkov, M. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Brazing alloy for soldering. Class 49, No. 176784

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 23, 1965, 80

TOPIC TAGS: brazing, titanium, titanium brazing

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a copper-base brazing alloy for titanium. To lower the melting temperature of the alloy and to increase the strength of joints, the alloy contains 2—4% aluminum, 4—6% tin, 24—26% titanium, and the rest copper. [ND]

SUB CODE: 13,11/ SUBM DATE: 12May64/ ATD PRESS: 4184

Card 1/1 HW UDC: 621.791.36:669.295

AVAKYAN, S.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LASHKO, N.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHLYKOV, O.P., inzhener.

Unbalanced crystallization in welding. Avtog. delo 24 no.6:12-16 Je '53. (MLRA 6:5)

(Crystallization) (Welding)

SOV/90-58-11-6/6

AUTHOR: Shlykov, P.I.

TITLE: A Chain-Type Current Lead for Oil-Refinery Electric Dehydrators (Tsepochechnyy tokoprovod dlya elektrodegidratorov neftezavodproyekta). Exchange of Experience (Obmen opytom)

PERIODICAL: Energeticheskiy byulleten', 1958, Nr 11, pp 31 - 32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author proposes his own new system to install high-voltage line needed by the electric dehydrators in oil refineries. His system, already in use at the ELOU in Pokhvistnevo, consists in using a 1,800 mm-long steel chain composed of 25x35 mm links made of steel wire of 8 mm diameter. The lower end of the chain is connected with the electrode suspension arm under the last disk of the overhead-isolator garland, whereas the upper end is linked with the bushing, thus forming an incomplete loop. Here are some of the advantages of the new system as listed by the author: 1) Greater corrosion resistance. 2) Greater reliability. 3) Longer life-time (2 years).

1. Conductors--Design 2. Chains--Applications 3. Dehydrators --Equipment

USCOMM-DC-60298

Card 1/1

SHLYKOV, P.I.

Practice of cleaning sewer systems of an electric desalter.
Neftianik 6 no.12:12 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Sotrudnik neftepromyslovogo upravleniya Kinel'neft'.
(Sewage--Purification)

ACCESSION NR: AR4018326 S/0137/64/000/001/D019/D019

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 1D105

AUTHOR: Shly*kov, P. T.

TITLE: Certain questions on the cold-rolling of sintered ring-shaped blanks

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Kuyby*shevsk. aviats. in-t, vy*p. 16, 1963, 115-123

TOPIC TAGS: Wheel blanks; cold-rolling, powder metallurgy, oil impregnation

TRANSLATION: On the basis of results carried out by studies of the above-named problem, the following conclusions can be made: experimental research that was conducted made it possible to determine a number of characteristic functions and to express them graphically. The graphs obtained make it possible to select powders with the optimum size of particles for cold rolling. To produce products by the cold-rolling method, fine powders providing a high specific rolling finish can be recommended. The data of experiments conducted are the basis for the selection of the press-mold sizes and also for the designing of rolling accessories in relation to the desired finished dimensions of the products. The initial impregnation with oil of the sintered wheel blanks did not exert any significant influence on the size

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4018326

of rolling and stretching, the increasing of the diameters, and the ellipticalness. Along with this, the impregnation of wheels with oil improve the rolling process itself.

SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

SHMAKOV, P.V., prof.

Calculation of the chromatic diagram in a system with quadrature modulation of the subcarrier and presence of white "B" reference. Trudy LEIS no.2:105-109 '57. (MIRA 15:5)
(Color television)

SHLYKOV, V. (g.Lytkarino Moskovskoy oblasti)

Inexpensive amplifier for car radios. Radio no.5:32 My '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Radio-receivers and reception)

SHLYKOV, V.A., inzhener.

Visiting mines in Sweden. Bezop. truda v prom. 1 no.2:33-35 F '57.
(Sweden--Mining engineering) (MLRA 10:4)

SHLYKOV, V A

127-58-5-1/30

AUTHOR: Shlykov, V.A., Mining Engineer, Deputy Chairman of the Murmansk Sovnarkhoz

TITLE: Prospects for Developing the Mining Industry of the Kol'skiy Peninsula (Perspektivy razvitiya gornodobyvayushchey promyshlennosti Kol'skogo poluostrova)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy Zhurnal, 1958, Nr 5, pp 3-5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Murmansk Oblast' has large deposits of nickel ores, apatites and iron ores. The iron ores of the Kol'skiy peninsula occur in three main deposits: Olenegorsk, Kovda and Kirovogorsk. The total prospected resources of these ores amount to about 900,000,000 tons. The iron content is rather low, 32 to 35%, and calls for a preliminary concentration. The first concentration plant, and the first section of the mine, were put into operation in 1954 on the basis of the Olenegorsk deposit. In 1958, the rated capacity of 1,600,000 tons of concentrate has been attained. Late in 1957, construction of the second section of the concentration plant, and expansion of the mine, began. When fully developed, mine capacity will attain 6,800,000 tons of iron ore and 3,000,000 tons of concentrate. The

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first sections of the Kovda mine, and concentration plant with a rated capacity of 1,200,000 tons of concentrate, will start operation in 1963, and will attain the full yearly capacity of 2,400,000 tons of concentrate by 1965. When fully developed, the Olenegorsk and Kovda enterprises will produce 5,400,000 tons of concentrate or 3,200,000 tons of iron. Nickel resources in the Murmansk Oblast' deposits ensure the output of nickel in ever increasing quantities. Two mining combines are entrusted with nickel production: the Severonikel' and Pechenganikel' combines. After exhausting the mineral resources of the Nittis-Kumuzh'ye and Kaula nickel ore deposits, development of nickel output will depend on the Zhdanov mine, the Kotsel'vaara mine and other new enterprises. The drifting of a cross in the Kotsel'vaara mine began in January 1958, and construction work on the Kammikivi mine of the Pechenganikel' combine began in the second half of 1957. Apatite ores are mined by the "Apatit" combine, which comprises the mine imeni Kirov, and the Yukspor and Rasvumchorr mines. In addition to them, construction of a new mine,

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Plato Rasvumchorr, is planned. The Murmansk Sovnarkhoz plans to open 4 mines to increase the output of mica, which has been found in 6 new deposits. Besides this, the mining of vermiculite, large deposits of which have been prospected in the Kol'skiy peninsula, is scheduled for the near future.

ASSOCIATION: Murmanskiy Sovnarkhoz (Murmansk Sovnarkhoz)

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SOV/127-59-1-3/26

AUTHOR: Shlykov, V. A., Mining Engineer, Deputy Chairman

TITLE: The Problems of Labor Productivity Increase in the Kola Peninsula Mines (Problemy rosta proizvoditel'nosti truda na rudnikakh Kol'skogo poluostrova)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal 1959, Nr 1, pp 11-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an analysis of mining processes in the Murmansk area. In 1958, the production of this mining basin amounted to 8,100,000 cu m of ores and rocks; a production of 35,000,000 cu m is planned for 1965. The production of open cast mines increased 9.3 times in comparison to 1950. The Kaula copper-nickel mine was converted to open cast mining and nearly trippled its production. In 1958, the daily production of a miner amounted to 3.99 t/shift, and that of a quarry worker amounted to 41.7 t/shift. About 50% of the Murmansk basin's production was mined underground. In the apatite-nepheline mine imeni S. M. Kirov, labor productivity increased from 6.8 t/shift, in 1953, to 12.9 t/shift during 10 months in 1958. In the Olenogorsk mine of ferruginous quarzites, the organization of compound working

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brigades resulted in increased labor productivity; it increased from 64.9 t/shift, in 1957, to 87.4 t/shift in the third quarter of 1958. A similar labor organization method was introduced in the Nittis-Kumuzh'ye copper-nickel mine and productivity increased from 0.39 cu m/shift in 1959, to 0.65 cu m/shift in 1958; the productivity of a miner increased, in the same period, from 4.79 to 6.95 t/shift. A further mechanization of auxiliary operations and the introduction of compound working brigades are recommended.

ASSOCIATION: The Murmanskiy sovnarkhoz (The Murmansk Sovnarkhoz)

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CHLYKOV, V.A.

Mines of the Murmansk Economic Region. Gor. zhur. no.10:7-8 O '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Murmanskogo sovnarkhoza. (Murmansk Province—Mining engineering) ~~blasting~~) (Blasting)

SHLYKOV, V.I.

Comparing the wear resistance of the 70 steel and magnesium cast iron. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 2 no.11:119-122 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.
(Cast iron--Testing) (Steel--Testing)